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CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH

Berlin is accounted the best organized big city in the world from the working class standpoint.

The Appeal to Reason will start a monthly paper for the purpose of filling out the unexpired subscriptions to the now defunct Coming Nation.

The people in this nation constituting the SEVENTY-TWO per cent who do not own their homes ought to get together and sing that touching hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

What are we going to do for the voracious man over twenty-one in this country? He is more numerous than many of us realize. How can we get him his right of franchise back?

Of the large sums given for charity in Chicago nearly one-half goes to others beside the poor. A case of Lawyer Marks in the Uncle Tom's Cabin show buying a two-cent candle to hunt for a lost penny!

Why has aviation had every encouragement from the nations? Simply because the hope has been felt that the flying machines could be used in the war game. Not the good of the people, not the advancement of civilization—simply the thought of butchery. That is always the rulers' idea of ruling.

After blackguarding the Socialists without let or hindrance our clerical opponents now seek to have laws passed to make it a crime to print things against church societies. We extend our sympathies to these worthies if they have been blackguarded, but they do not seem to stand fire as well as the Socialists do.

Jersey City in its innocence thought it would listen to the capitalist reformers and adopted commission government. Result, the first election resulted in putting three gangsters into office, one anti-gang Democrat and one independent Republican. The game is to put "good" men in office where the commission had first entered upon, allowing a year or so before the interests get the control, but there must have been a slip-up in the Jersey burg.

Ah, ha! here you have it! Here you have a foretaste of the absolutism and the despotism that goes with the commission government scheme. In Birmingham, Alabama, there is commission rule. Clement R. Wood, member of the Socialist party, was until recently judge of the Recorder's court of that city. The building trades of Birmingham are on strike and because the Socialist recorder refused to railroad or heavily punish strikers brought before him on the flimsy testimony of thugs and professional strikebreakers the three non-partisan commissioners removed Wood from office. He was removed for refusing to allow the police court to be used as a weapon to break the strike. I respectfully refer this also to the workingman who keeps on voting the tickets of the capitalists.

The controversy over the suspension of the Coming Nation continues. Comrade Simons charges that Comrade Warren choked it off for ulterior reasons, that it was doing well, and that Warren is in the movement to make a good thing out of it for himself, having admitted to him that he was making a big sum out of the Appeal, etc. Comrade Warren then prints

EMIL SEIDEL TELLS OF HIS CHAUTAUQUA TOUR

DEAR COMRADES: This is the fifth week that I am on my tour for the Redpath Chautauqua, debating Socialism.

It was not until we got into Chattanooga that my opponent, J. Adam Bede, began to present much of an argument.

In the communities where Socialism is new he managed to win the audiences with what one preacher (not a Socialist) called "ribald buffoonery."

After Chattanooga he began to study Socialism. His sources are: "A Nation of Fatherless Children" (Goldstein-Avery) and a book written by one Tunselman. I doubt whether he has ever seen a book written by a Socialist. So you may gather what kind of a debate this really is.

In many places we have met some Socialists. These are more than delighted with the "debate." In two places men came up to me and told me after the meeting that they had never heard a Socialist speak and that they are now ready to become Socialists. They had never heard of Socialism before and there were no Socialists in these places. This was in Georgia and Alabama.

I speak every evening to audiences ranging all the way from 1,000 to 1,600 mostly men and women with a sparse sprinkling of children. The Chautauquas draw most generally from a citizenship which we in our propaganda do not reach until our movement has become very strong. Very few of those who would benefit most by a change come out, for the worker who receives 90 cents to \$1.25 can not afford to pay 35 cents for a lecture.

At one place a comrade told me that there were about 18 workmen sitting under the trees outside of the enclosure.

"Wouldn't I speak loud enough so they could hear? They get no more than 35 cents a day and can't afford to pay the price."

You might know that I tried to make them hear and they heard.

How many I reach every evening that way squatting on the other side of the canvas, I can not tell. But wherever I find a Socialist or two they tell me that it is the best thing that could have happened.

In many places the comrades come for miles to hear the debate.

We are now in that section of Kentucky where the tobacco trust ran up against the "night riders."

I have met and spoken with tobacco growers. They are more than ready for Socialism. They tell me that the trust had squeezed the price of tobacco down to where it was not possible to keep from starving. Each grower was at the mercy of the trust agent. The agent offered what he saw fit. The prices were 3, 2, 1 and 1/2 cents per pound or as the organizers put it: three, two, nothing and a cussing; the cussing because the tobacco which the trust took for nothing was not as good as that for which the trust paid.

It was this wholesale plundering which compelled the tobacco farmers to organize the "Tobacco Growers Association."

As is always the case: when this association had succeeded to drive the prices up to 10, 8, 6 and 4 cents per pound, some growers would no longer consent to belong to the association. These "hillbillies" or "dumpers" (scabs in trade-union parlance) were ready to take advantage of the gains of organization, but they would not be ready to do the fighting or even pay the bills of improved conditions. They are the Benedict Arnolds of the class struggle.

It was against these that men in their dispart banded themselves together and on horseback, masked and armed, swooped down upon their crops in the dark of night setting a match to what would burn and trampling under foot the rest. At Hopkinsville a warehouse belonging to the tobacco trust was destroyed by the night riders.

On my way to the station this morning an old gray-headed man hailed me on the street. He introduced himself as a comrade. He is a typical Southerner of ante-bellum days—tall, erect in bearing, genteel in manners, a heavy head of snow-white hair and whiskers to match. He did the speaking.

"I have been reading Socialist literature for now almost fifteen years. All of my kin folks were slave-owners. When Bede said Socialism wouldn't work I was reminded of what my father said about freeing the nigger. 'It wouldn't work.' And there was no way in which we could reckon it. But it worked just the same, though not without much suffering."

"What are you doing?"

"I'm almost ashamed to say it. I own land—a farm which I have rented."

"On my word the tenants could not get enough for their crops to pay the tax; no! they could not buy books and clothing to send their children to school. I hadn't the heart to tell them that they owed me anything for rent. One time I refused \$26,000 for the land. Now the trust does not let us make enough to pay the taxes or even educate the children."

"What about the night riders?"

"I am one of those that were indicted. We had all the people with us. A lady friend who knew the judge told me to go and see a certain man about my case. This man she claimed was a good friend to her family and also well acquainted with the judge. I was let off with a fine of \$50. Later on I found out that the man I went to see was an agent of the tobacco trust."

By this time we arrived at the station. Opposite the station and across the tracks is a square with walks and young trees and shrubbery. A sign with 3-inch lettering reads: "Peace Park."

"On that ground my father-in-law built the first tobacco warehouse in the state. That was before the war. The night-riders burnt that. It was the property of the tobacco trust. The city bought the land and turned it into a park. It is now called 'PEACE PARK.'"

After a while he said: "I don't look for peace until the people own all the trust property."

A far-away look was in his eye. A whistle shrieked. "Your train is coming. Good-by, Comrade!"

"Good-by!"

I was deeply impressed with the earnestness of this man. Once he had lost all he possessed. Once he fought against progress for slavery. He lost. Now he fights for progress against slavery. He wins. Verily—the spirit of Socialism works miracles.

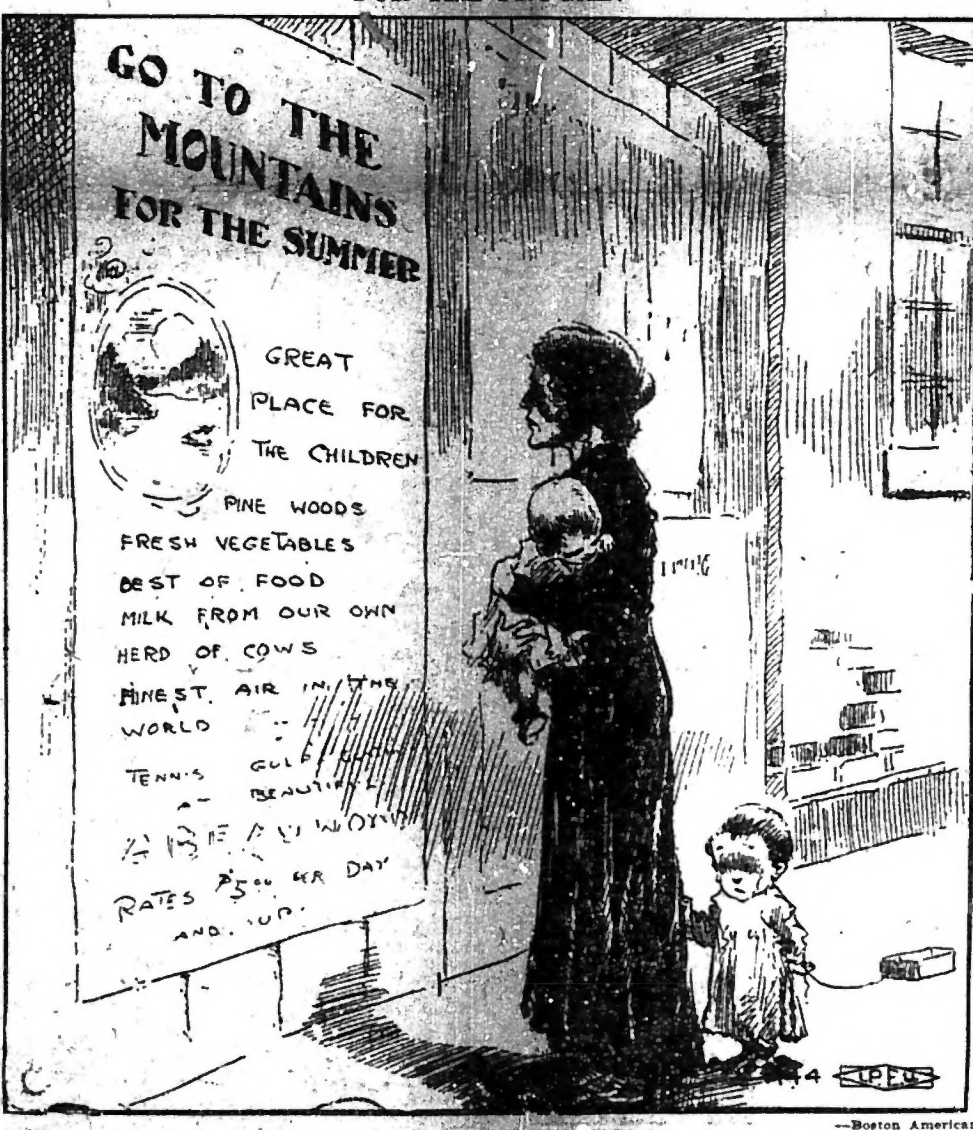
The last I saw of him was when I stepped on the rear platform of the coach. The train was rounding the curve. There he stood waving his hat, his head bare. In the morning sun his white hair glistened like silver.—Or was it the hope of peace which radiated from him. I do not know.

they do not do their bidding. It certainly makes a difference whose ox is gored. The passing of such laws opens up great opportunities in various ways. Capitalism could very nicely use such enactments to atone criticism of its oppressions of the people, the trusts could menace their victims with such laws, easily passed after the church has made the entering wedge look virtuous and necessary, and all the boddies of capitalism could follow up the advantage by putting muzzles on all political papers that dared to pry into their affairs or to awaken the people into needed vigilance. All this would be possible, nay, even probable—but the really interesting thing about the new move is, as I have said, the church in question, after its years of lying about Socialism and Socialists now would enact laws that would also shut its own mouth and padlock its own editors, laws that could probably be turned against it by those it has so ruthlessly damned.

There is one problem, purposely kept out of public consideration by the plute press; that must be solved sooner or later, and Socialists are trying to solve it. I refer to the large and growing number of workmen and voters who are shifted about this expansive nation year after year by the exigencies of the capitalist job. A machinist, a bright, alert citizen, may be employed in one industrial center today, tomorrow he may be forced in order to secure employment to journey hundreds and even thousands of miles to another, almost changing his city and state residence within twenty-four hours. Result, next election finds him virtually a disfranchised citizen. Or he may be a molder, or a structural ironworker, a printer, or a railroad man. What right has the United States to deny this man a voice in government? By what right is he deprived of his right to say by whom he would have the country governed? Thousands and thousands of men, the pick of the working class, i. e., of the common people, are thus political outcasts in their own land on every election day. What can we do about it?

The Socialists in various state legislatures are introducing bills aimed at laws to correct the monstrous wrong, but the fight to have the laws become effective will be a long and a stubborn one. It is still a big problem, but the capitalist press says nothing about it. Such a situation is against public policy. It is against the welfare of the state. Men denied their right to express themselves politically by the ballot may drift to express themselves in unlawful ways. Anarchism is recruited very often from the man who has no vote or who is not yet a citizen. The I. W. when it started up, and before it began to get crooked and to go to its decline, caught many well-meaning men who were by industrial shifting deprived of the right to vote. Our Socialists must agitate this question and make it a public one, must force general attention to it. Let us have letters and articles on the subject. The first idea that suggests itself is that of local registry offices where men forced to go to other places must be reported, under penalty of law, by their employers, or report themselves and be given governmental credentials enabling them to qualify for the right of the ballot in their new location within a given number of days. There is still another class I have not mentioned that is vitally interested in this matter. It is the class of commercial travellers. And still another—the actors. We must force this big question to the front.

FOR THE FRUGAL!



down of Washington's home at Mount Vernon, or the destruction of the Declaration of Independence, or Old Liberty Bell for instance. No, the suffragettes are inviting all the persecution they are getting, and they are getting less than their deserts.

Incensed at matter printed against their church and its hierarchy and their opposition to the public school system in a paper called The Menace, various Roman Catholic secret societies and others have contrived to have bills introduced in the legislatures of Colorado and Missouri making unlawful "the writing, printing, publication, circulation or distribution of any false statement, matter or thing purporting to be the ritual, ceremonial, or part thereof, of any church, religious society, or organization or corporation, or of any fraternal, benevolent, or secret society, organization or corporation, and making violation thereof a felony and providing penalty therefor." Outside of all questions of the stifling of free speech and free press which are constitutional guarantees afforded in a land where a union of church and state has not been permitted to subjugate the people, as in various Catholic countries, these two bills otherwise present a curious situation. The meanest, the lowest, yes, the foulest falsehoods and misrepresentations of international Socialism have always come from the priests of this same church and from publications representing them. When these clerical and their mouthpieces have come to receive a dose of their same foul medicine they play the coward and seek to have such criticism, such open discussion of their aims and purposes suppressed by law, on penalty of using the church vote against the capitalist politicians if

TEXT OF THE BERGER SPEECH IN CONGRESS ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION

[By Request.]

The house had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1192) to direct intoxicating liquors of their interstate commerce character in certain cases.

Mr. Berger.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I surely hold no brief to defend the liquor dealers. The saloon keepers and the liquor dealers—and I wish the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Hobson) would also do me the honor to listen to my simple statement—the saloon keepers and the liquor dealers of Milwaukee are as a mass our opponents and the worst enemies of our cause. The liquor dealers are opposed to the cause of Socialism in every city, and there are only few exceptions. Among the 2,297 saloon keepers and liquor dealers in Milwaukee I do not believe there are 44 who are members of our party. I do not believe we get one liquor dealer in 50. Practically all the liquor dealers are patriotic Republicans or Democrats—in Milwaukee they are both at the same time.

The liquor dealers have no reason to love the Socialists. We do not spend one cent for liquor during election. We had been in power hardly 10 weeks when we closed up 114 saloons, more than had been closed up in Milwaukee by the Democrats and Republicans combined in the 55 years of Milwaukee's existence.

I repeat, I hold no brief for the saloon keepers. They were one of the most powerful factors in defeating me for re-election. And, moreover, I have always held that liquor is one of the most dangerous enemies of the working class. (Applause.)

Therefore, it is only natural that I should reiterate on the floor of this house my belief that liquor dealers with a few laudable exceptions, are the most dangerous enemies of the working class. (Applause.) It is particularly one of the worst foes of the Socialist movement. We can not reason with a drunken man. Socialists must appeal to the man's intellect. A man must be sober when he hears us. He must be a thinking man in order to be able to understand us. A man who drinks to excess can, therefore, never become a good Socialist. He must stay a Republican or a Democrat, though he occasionally may be a Progressive. (Laughter.)

Moreover, we appeal to the better nature of the workingman—to his ambition to his pride. We want to make him dissatisfied with his degraded condition, but a drunken man has no ambition; a drunken man is satisfied. He is a natural slave of his master as he is a slave of his appetite. That is the reason why the Socialist parties the world over are virtually the greatest temperance organizations in existence. The Social-Democratic party of Germany has decreased the consumption of alcoholic beverages in that country 50 per cent in a single year. Socialists have even decreased the consumption of beer in Munich considerably, which is going some. (Laughter.)

The Socialist parties the world over—in Germany, in Belgium, in the Scandinavian countries, in Austria, in France—start voluntary abstinence societies and temperance circles, the leaders setting the example.

I have said that they are great abstainers and great temperance men, but they are not prohibitionists. Prohibition is bad in principle. It infringes upon personal liberty. It is inquisitorial. It is an extreme measure and therefore bound to fail when it becomes the rule.

Remember, prohibition does not prohibit. It can not control appetite. If a man wants to get intoxicated, he will find ways and means to satisfy his craving. He can get intoxicated on morphine, on cocaine, or on opium. He does not have to get alcohol. If one wants to forget his misery, or if one has some illness that seems to demand intoxication, one can get the toxin in some drug store, and by having prohibition of liquor you simply foster the drug habit. Furthermore, experience has shown that prohibition makes lawbreakers—it makes lawbreaking popular. It seems to be born to men to oppose and violate oppressive laws. With a little town in Michigan I have seen more lawbreakers of that kind in a week than you can see in the whole state of Wisconsin in a year. There are no such laws in Wisconsin and therefore they can not be broken. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton of Michigan. In what part of Michigan?

Mr. Berger.—It was in the dry desert of Michigan where many a man lives. Some of them get thirsty. (Laughter.)

Wherever prohibition is not upheld by public opinion—and as a matter of fact, it is not upheld by public opinion anywhere—not even down south, where I am told, almost every able-bodied gentleman carries a pocket saloon with him—wherever an oppressive compulsory law is not upheld by public opinion, it is bound to make lawbreakers. In Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Kansas, and Minnesota a man who really wants to get liquor can get it. I have not traveled down south very much, but I was given to understand by my good friends who live there that in the south a white man can get anything he wants. (Laughter.)

In Milwaukee, of course, we have no prohibition. Our saloons keep open every day in the year, and some of them even every night of the year—at least that was the case until fairly recently, but you can see more drunkards in some towns in Maine in a day than you will find in the great city of Milwaukee in a week.

I want it understood, that I do not like the saloon as an institution. But the saloon, like many other ills of society, is the outcome of the present economic conditions. It is the result of the profit system. And all methods of dealing with the liquor question which do not at the same time elevate the social conditions of the masses of the people and do not involve the elimination of private profit are bound to fail. Better social conditions will also strengthen the man physically.

The man with an empty stomach or a man who is ill nourished will get drunk on a glass of beer or a little glass of whisky. Moreover, he is seeking forgetfulness in intoxication. Imagine a man working 10 or 12 hours a day for \$1.75, coming home in the evening to a miserable hotel, to his wife and six or seven children. His poor little home may be cold and is uncomfortable. His wife, tired and disagreeable, is finding fault and complaining to him as soon as he gets in, his children look dirty and are quarrelsome. The man has worked hard all day, and he wants to have recreation, somewhere for an hour. Are we to be surprised that he goes to the saloon? Some men go to the saloon even before they go home so as to be prepared for the reception. Gentlemen, if I had to live with a wife and six or seven children, on \$1.75 a day, I

do not know but what I might take to drink myself, although I have never been under the influence of liquor in my life.

It is economic conditions that make drunkards, and not drunkards the economic conditions. (Applause.)

The saloon is a mighty poor substitute for a club house, but it is the only club house the capitalist system has provided for the workingman. Before you take away the saloon give him something better. You have no right to take away the saloon unless you provide for him a better place of amusement.

Mr. Chairman, the saloon and its concomitant evils are the result of present economic conditions, just as malaria and yellow fever are the outcome of swamps that breed a certain kind of mosquitoes. If we want to do away with malaria and yellow fever, we must drain these swamps—then there will be no mosquitoes to carry the disease. We can not make human beings good by law no longer as we keep up rotten economic conditions and miserable surroundings by the same laws.

This bill does not look dangerous. It does not seem to have any teeth, and contains no penalty clause. It leaves the punishment to the states. But it is a sneaky, dangerous proposition because it outlaws the liquor trade and makes an exception in favor of beer and wine. It has a ten-

dency to make a moral and legal outlaw of every man who buys or sells a glass of beer in so-called dry territory, and after all is said and done, beer and wine are the best promoters of true temperance—the natural substitutes for whisky, brandy, and other alcoholic liquors. (Applause.)

Society is concerned only with the abuse, not with the use of intoxicants. We have no right to punish men as long as they stay sober. But that is what this bill is proposing to do in a sort of roundabout way.

Moderate drinking seems to be helpful—not harmful. All nations that have greatly contributed to the civilization of the world have been moderate drinkers. Look at the English, the Germans, the French, and the Italians and compare them with the Hindus or the Chinese, who are almost teetotalers.

I do not know of a great man in the world's history who was a Prohibitionist unless he was great as a Prohibitionist.

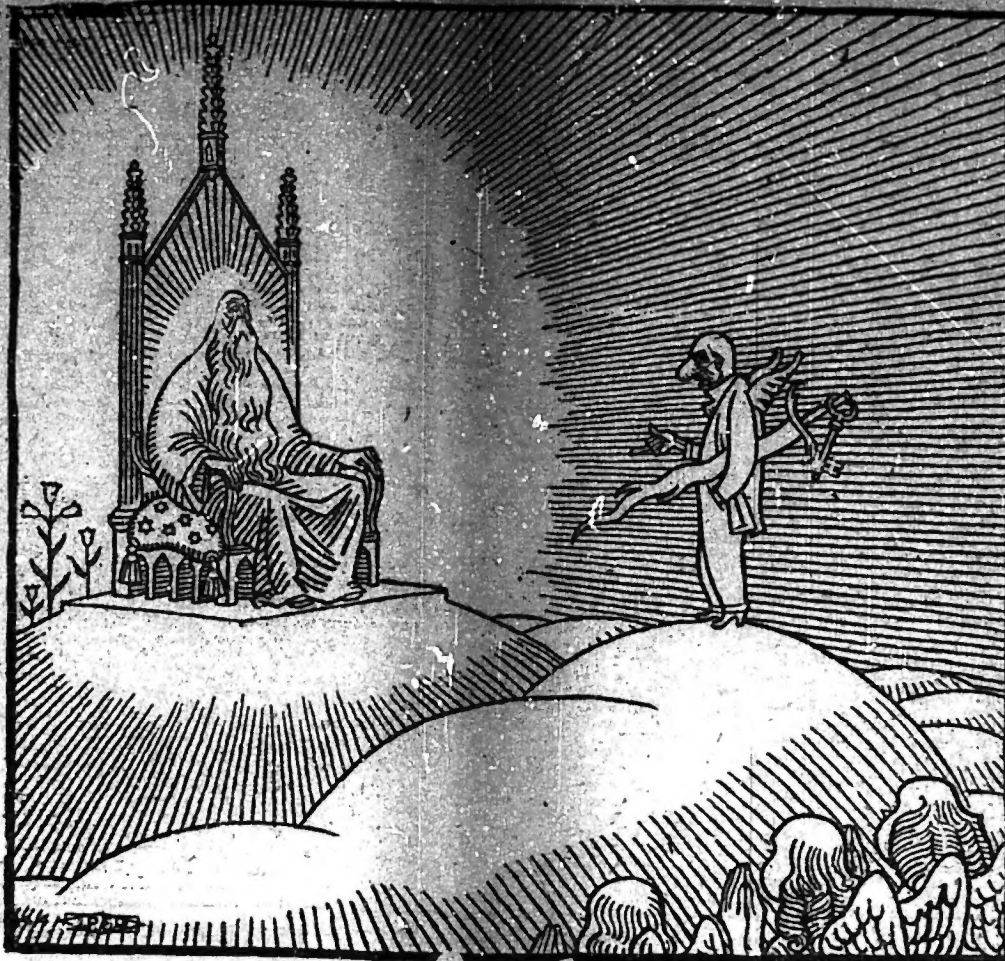
Washington, Jefferson, Grant, Napoleon, Bismarck were moderate drinkers. Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Byron, Shelley drank wine and beer whenever they wanted to drink, and their mentality was not impaired thereby.

I am against this bill, gentlemen, from every point of view. (Applause.)

The Speaker. Pro Tempore.—The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

They do not do their bidding. It certainly makes a difference whose ox is gored. The passing of such laws opens up great opportunities in various ways. Capitalism could very nicely use such enactments to atone criticism of its oppressions of the people, the trusts could menace their victims with such laws, easily passed after the church has made the entering wedge look virtuous and necessary, and all the boddies of capitalism could follow up the advantage by putting muzzles on all political papers that dared to pry into their affairs or to awaken the people into needed vigilance. All this would be possible, nay, even probable—but the really interesting thing about the new move is, as I have said, the church in question, after its years of lying about Socialism and Socialists now would enact laws that would also shut its own mouth and padlock its own editors, laws that could probably be turned against it by those it has so ruthlessly damned.

PIERPONT MORGAN BEFORE GOD'S THRONE!



"That chair is very nice. How much will it cost?"

SEIDEL APPOINTEE'S BIG VICTORY!

Carl M. Ringer is building inspector of the city of Milwaukee. W. D. Harper, whom Mayor Bading attempted to promote to the office from the position of assistant, after having discharged Ringer on the pretext that he had committed an illegal act, is an interloper, and has absolutely no title to the office.

This is the effect of the decision of Judge Frank Ross, Superior, handed down late Tuesday afternoon in Judge Turner's court, in which Judge Ross is sitting.

The victory of Ringer is complete, the court deciding for him on every point. Judge Ross declared that Bading dismissed Ringer without justification and in violation of the due process of law; that Ringer was not in neglect of duty in granting a permit for remodeling a building at 216 Grand avenue, the charge on which the mayor dismissed him, and that Ringer did not relinquish his office, as the attorneys for the mayor and Harper charged.

Because the evidence was so overwhelming against Mayor Bading and his appointee, the judge handed down his decision without hearing the arguments.

advice of outside attorneys is costing the mayor is of no moment to the public, but it is pertinent to observe that it is costing the city thousands in fruitless litigation. In view of the record of the city attorney's department against The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, T. J. Neely light plant injunctions, etc., it would seem that Bading might do worse than ask its advice now and then, even though he may be very eager to "get something" on Social-Democratic appointees. No doubt, however, the "private attorneys" need the money.

Witnesses Disprove Charge.

Architect Alexander Eschweiler, one of the last witnesses called, testified that after he had the building at 216 Grand avenue strengthened under order from Ringer, it was practically plumb and that the building would have remained safe for many years. This was particularly true, he said, because the building would not have had to bear as large a load if used for restaurant purposes as when housing a store and lodge room.

Architect Howland Russell, who inspected the building for John Sax, at the time there was some question as to the probability of the wall falling, declared the building was at no time in danger of falling and that Ringer was within his rights in granting a permit.

John Sax, owner of the building, said that the wall was not torn down at Harper's request, as the attorney for Harper tried to make out, but was raised on his own initiative because of a change in the plans whereby he decided to build a new structure.

Just how much the "inspired" legal

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

THE LONG, STEADY PULL COUNTS.

The Socialist press as we have it in Milwaukee is no accident. It is the result of many years of hard, patient, plodding work.

The Social-Democratic Herald is one of the old timers in the Socialist newspaper world that has weathered all the storms and left aggressive and effective organizations wherever it has been used for propaganda, educational and organization purposes.

One subscriber, in a letter renewing his subscription and sending three new ones to make a club writes:

"I take many Socialist papers, but prize The Social-Democratic Herald most because it is always aggressive, always sane and gotten up in a way that appeals to men's intelligence as well as their instincts of justice and right. It is the paper I always use when I want to reach the mind of persons looking for light on the reasons for Socialism."

Every Socialist should be a missionary for the cause in his or her community.

All around you are men and women crushed by the grind of capitalist exploitation. They are filled with unrest and discontent. They will be Socialists and Socialist workers just as soon as they know what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish.

Every copy of The Social-Democratic Herald tells the story your neighbor and shopmate needs to know in a dozen different ways, calculated to reach all types and classes of men and women.

We can get out the paper in untold quantities.

But we can't reach those neighbors and shopmates of yours without your assistance.

Go after a club of four for \$1.25. If you haven't a regular blank just write the names on any piece of paper and send them along.

You can get a bundle of any quantity at the rate of one-half cent a copy.

Will you help spread the light?

Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

HERALD BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER

Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Contributors

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 28, 1902.

LONDON, Eng.—London newspapers today have awakened to the fact that they have been victimized to the extent of many dollars by an entirely new variety of "bomb" finding. The suffragette bomb outrages started it all.

The method adopted was to plant a "bomb," covered with suffragette literature, in some public place, and then "find" it, and after turning it over to the police, run to a newspaper office and sell the "story" as an exclusive.

Many newspapers throughout England have fallen for the stunt and today the police are on the lookout for dozens of "bomb finders."

BERLIN, Germany.—Prussia may soon be confronted with a gigantic political strike if the movement which is steadily growing in Socialist circles crystallizes into action and the threats of an attempt to force the government to carry out its promised reforms of the election laws are carried out.

Dr. Frank, one of the Socialist leaders in the reichstag, served notice at a meeting of the Social-Democrats that if the electoral reforms referred to are not carried out by a specified time the Socialists will resort to a general political strike. Dr. Frank's announcement confirms the recent intimations made by Dr. Liebknecht, another Socialist leader in the reichstag, that the government would soon be made to feel the strength and power of the Socialists.

The Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, declares that the Socialists will soon talk to the government in a "Bismarck" style, referring to the recent general strike in Belgium for political rights.

ROULETTE, Pa.—For the first time in the history of Potter county the recall has been used by an elector on an elected official. In the election of 1911 the Socialists swept the entire township ticket. Some of the elected officials did not qualify, but the election board, school directors and constable took office.

The membership considered their grievances against the constable, and at the regular May meeting it was decided by a unanimous vote to accept the resignation of the constable. The resignation was accordingly presented to the president Judge of Potter county. The resignation was accepted and the resignation was explained to the judge and he accepted the resignation and on May 1 a new constable was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Roulette is the first town in the county to elect a Socialist to office, and as it has now been shown that it is possible to remove a man from office under the Socialist plan there is no doubt but the carrying of other election districts by them is only a question of another election.

A young preacher picked up Bishop Pierce's hat and put it on his own head, and it was exactly a fit.

"Why, bishop," he said, "your head and mine are exactly the same size."

"Yes," replied the bishop, "on the outside."—New York Call.

WAR.

The war is for the patriot.
The worker pays the cost.
The death is for the soldier.
Be the battle won or lost.
The widow and the orphan
Get almost all the cost.
The general gets the glory
Of conquering the foe.
The fighting nations weakened,
Lose what they've battled for.
By stranger neighbors gobbled—
And that, my son, is war.
—Chicago News.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

Serious opposition has been aroused among French soldiers and members of the Socialist party to the French assembly by the law increasing the time of military service for conscripts to three instead of two years. We read in the French press that in the garrison at Nancy 16 soldiers have been tried for uttering their opinions against this new ordinance and 13 non-communists officers have been reduced to the rank of privates for such rebellious utterances. At Tour-elles 150 soldiers made an open demonstration against the new law. The same dissatisfaction has been so manifest in various quarters that the Republic-an-Socialist party in this national assembly has pleaded for a law with a declaration in favor of the new law.

The new law is favored strongly, too, by Mr. Clemenceau, in the daily Homme Libre (Paris), in every issue of which appears an article over his name. In one such article we read:

"It is not evident that the measure for which Mr. Barthou, the minister of war, is being blamed in many quarters is nothing more than a wise provision for the future and is really intended to be no more than a safeguard against the inferiority of our army and of our general military situation."

Mr. Leon Bourgeois also approves the army increase. He said at a recent meeting of the national congress of peace that Germany has made the proposed law absolutely necessary. To quote his words:

"The first fact that strikes us with alarm and might lead us into discouragement is that the law at this moment before the reichstag increases the armament of Germany to a formidable degree, and makes it necessary that France should make extraordinary efforts and great sacrifices in order not to be left behind."

Which leads the Paris Figaro to remark:

"We may hope that the Radicals and the radical Socialists of the chamber of deputies, who are making common cause to defeat this measure, will yield themselves to the arguments put forth by such leaders in the legislative body."

Speaking for those Radicals who are opposed to the law, L'Humanite (Paris) says:

"We have had enough of this hypocrisy. There is no need at present of such a law. When the legislature in former times has foreseen exceptional circumstances which made the executive take such measures of safety, we could approve of such action, but now there is no such occasion. Criminals are those followers of Mr. Barthou, who think that such an emergency is at present before us."

The Republican party should deeply ponder the gravity of the decision which they are now called upon to make. The whole army is interested in that decision, and the whole army, in we are told, to be a reformed army, an army reformed as to its

MILWAUKEE.—A few notes on the baseball team of the North Side Young People's Socialist club will convince the Socialist leagues of the different cities in the United States of the wonderful team-work that can be accomplished by training and diligent practice. Since the baseball team was organized, which was the first of May, the team has won two games out of five.

The team is now so perfected that the last game which was played on June 14, between the North and South Side Young People's Socialist clubs showed that the North Side was best by a score of 2 to 0. The game was a two hit game, therefore our readers can realize what good team work is being done by the North Side team.

The batteries of the North Side team to this date have been: Ed. Gunderman, pitcher, and Charles Spaeth, catcher. The rest of the lineup is as follows: Harry Stemwell, first base; Walter Perlich, second base; Lefty Marquardt, third base; Harry Gage, left field; William Spaeth, center field; Edwin Spaeth, right field.

In the game between the North and West Side clubs on Decoration day, the North Side beat the West Side by a score of 4 to 1.

The club is at the present contemplating on getting baseball suits for the baseball team. Other athletic features like a tennis team for the girls and in the fall a basketball team, one for boys and one for girls will be organized.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Feeling that the University of California is maintained by the people of California, not for the purpose of breeding goads, but for the purpose of raising the standard of living through the proper training and education, the Y. P. S. L. of Oakland at their regular meeting Friday night in Rice Institute passed drastic resolutions against the manning of the power plants of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. by students and professors of the university.

It was felt that the time was ripe for American universities to clear themselves from the stigma of contempt in which they are held by the workers throughout the world as strike breaking institutions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Since Comrade Wile gave us the talk on debating our young folks have put their minds seriously upon the subject. I think I am right in saying that the Buffalo Young People are waking up to the importance of debating as a Socialist exercise, and doubtless before very long we shall be engaged in a debate with their giants. We have met Schenck twice in debate and want to meet them again, for they are a great bunch. We recognize the Young People's League all over the country to get busy at

debating. Socialists should be good debaters, if anybody should.

A word as to why we should debate. Of course it is a fine exercise of the reasoning power. It also forces us to get our ideas together in decent and presentable form, and to express what we may have in our mind the best way. It also sets us to reading and thinking, and awakens our interest in great questions. Isn't it a good thing in this base-bellized age that our Socialist Young People are thinking of something other than how "Pete Plunkett stole third or Jimmie Dooley swatted a homer in the ninth"? The Capitalists have got two-thirds of the workers in this great and free country draped clear up to the ears in baseball and ragtime. They know what they are about. The more dope of that sort the workers take in the less they think. Let our Socialist Young People beware of too much of the Capitalist dope of various kinds!

But I have omitted the best reason why we should debate. It is this: It teaches us how to talk with our opponents, in what spirit to meet and treat our foes on the world field. Let us learn the great lesson that abuse is not argument. Calling names does not advance the cause of truth. Let us debate more and more. Young Socialists, listen! Get up a debate at once, and stay with the exercise!

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—An audience of about 300 persons, members and their friends met Sunday night, June 8, 1913, at the Y. P. S. L. Auditorium when a splendid program was presented by members of the Y. P. S. L. dramatic class.

Undoubtedly a dramatic critic could have found many spots that might not have compared with those of a professional troupe, but the happiness of the cast and the bright healthy flush of youth in the countenances of the young Socialists, added real enjoyment to the program. There was none of that faded, must-be-done spirit to strike the audience in the face.

Novelty and elegance distinguished the notable entertainment at the Y. P. S. L. entertainment. The sentiment of the crowd was that the program was replete with finest "lieder" composition and the screaming comedy, some called it drama comedy, has knocked all Y. P. S. L. crowd and laugh records completely out of existence.

After the show the large auditorium was vacated and the crowd was given a brilliant floor upon which to dance until 11 p. m.

Puzzles

An Ameringer pamphlet on Socialism will be given for the best list of words from the letters of the words:

YOUNG JACK TAR.

The best list from the words "United States" was sent in by Alfred Walter Anetad, Klamath Falls, Ore., who is given the prize offered in No. 18.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, JUNE 28, 1913 NUMBER 19

A YOUNG MAN - O' - WARSMAN

PART III OF THE STORY OF HANS.
BY MARTIN GALE.
(Continued from No. 17.)
CHAPTER XII.
Visit From a Priest.

PORT AU PRINCE, the capital of the Haytian Republic, is situated at the foot of a large bay. On the right side of the bay are some very high hills or mountains, but the land to the left is more level, though some high mountains behind it loom up like a dark cloud. The town, though somewhat picturesque, is not very attractive, for the buildings which were of any importance or had some architectural beauty, had been burnt or destroyed during the late revolution, that had just been put down.

The inhabitants are mostly negroes and mulattoes, and Hayti having once been a colony of France the language spoken is French. Fruit, rum, coffee, and other tropical products are exported. The natives have an eye to business and a cunning landing there pays double the usual price for fruits, etc. The natives were very light clothing and the younger pickaninnies had nothing but their skin on.

There were several Haytian men of war at anchor in the harbor and a son of Rear Admiral Cooper, U. S. A., was supreme in command.

The revolutionists had bought two iron steamers from some British firm with which to fight the ships of the government. One of them was sunk, while the other was captured by Captain Cooper. After taking the stores that the Galena had brought on board the Swatara sailed for Aspinwall. After the Swatara had left an Italian troop ship came in with her light yards set down, having had heavy weather outside.

During the Galena's stay at Port au Prince she was visited by the president of the Haytian republic, General Solomon, a big negro almost seven feet tall and built in proportion. He was accompanied by his wife, a white French lady, and quite a number of his officials, mostly in fantastic uniforms, resplendent with colors and gold lace, somewhat tarnished, so they looked like the members of a minstrel troupe, or characters from a masquerade ball. The crew of the Galena had to give him a royal salute, that is the yards were manned, when he went ashore, while one of the Haytian gunboats boomed forth a salute. When he had



A CHILD OF THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS

Little, old Woman, and only three!
Little, old Granny, come kiss me!
What green-eyed Goblin hath taken thy Smile—
What wicked Gnome did thee beguile
And carry thee off to a sordid Cell
Where Hunger and Want and Sorrow dwell;
Where there's never a Thought of a Baby's Need—
Was it Pluto, my child, the God of Greed?
WILLIAM CLANCY.

(See Preceding Page)